

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DESIGN SYSTEM AND METHOD USING
PREPROCESSOR WHICH CHANGES HARDWARE DESCRIPTION IN
ACCORDANCE WITH CONFIGURATION

5 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 2003-096687, filed March 31, 2003,
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
10 reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a preprocessor
which is used to automate operation of changing a
15 hardware description in accordance with a configura-
tion. The present invention also relates to an
integrated circuit design system using the preprocessor
and an integrated circuit design method by the system.
The present invention is particularly suitable for
20 a system which automatically creates IP and software
IP in accordance with user's designation, which
creates a circuit description file which can designate
synchronous/asynchronous reset of a flip-flop or change
the cluster combination of a gated clock.

25 2. Description of the Related Art

Conventionally, an integrated circuit design
system is designed to have an arrangement as shown in

FIG. 1. A computer system used to design such an integrated circuit and a method thereof are described in, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,987,239 issued to Graham Kirsch, "COMPUTER SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR BUILDING A
5 HARDWARE DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE REPRESENTATION OF CONTROL LOGIC FOR A COMPLEX DIGITAL SYSTEM", Nov. 16, 1999.

A circuit description file 11 which is described by a user using an existing language (Verilog-HDL: Verilog-Hardware Description Language or VHDL: Very
10 high speed integrated circuits Hardware Description Language) and a logic synthesis control script file 12 (script file which controls a logic synthesis program) are logically synthesized by a logic synthesis program
14 of a processor (logic synthesis tool or computer)
15 13. The logic synthesis program 14 executes processing for converting the circuit description file 11 into a circuit description file using a "cell" serving as a basic unit of a circuit to create a netlist 15.
The netlist 15 is processed by a layout wiring program
20 (a program which lays out cells and wirings) 16 to determine the layout of the cells and wirings so that the circuit of a chip (semiconductor integrated circuit) 17 is designed.

In the above conventional integrated circuit
25 design system, to describe a synchronous reset circuit or asynchronous reset circuit using an existing language such as Verilog-HDL or VHDL, two descriptions

for synchronous reset and asynchronous reset must be manually generated. In addition, when a flip-flop should be changed to a gated clock to reduce power consumption, the optimum cluster design method changes because conditions such as the optimum number of flip-flops to be put into one cluster and flip-flops that are laid out close to each other in a chip and should therefore be cluster-combined change depending on various factors. Examples of factors are:

- (1) The difference in physical technology of a semiconductor integrated circuit (IC or LSI).
- (2) The difference in circuit operation pattern, i.e., the manner a user application uses the circuit.
- (3) The layout of circuits in a chip.

However, convergence to the optimum value is conventionally difficult because descriptions for synchronous reset and asynchronous reset are manually generated, or a circuit for forming a gated clock is inserted by trial and error. In addition, to insert a circuit to form a gated clock, peripheral circuits must be corrected. If the circuit scale is large, the number of correction portions may be as large as several hundreds, although the correction concerns only the periphery of the description of the flip-flop. Furthermore, bugs are unavoidable in manual correction. Hence, function verification operation is necessary every time a circuit is corrected. The circuit scale

and complexity of LSIs are rapidly increasing. Accordingly, the time required for verification operation also becomes long. This partly prolongs the LSI development period or increases the cost.

5 A tool which automatically inserts a circuit for gated clock formation already exists (e.g., Marcus Blüml et al., "A Workbench for Generation of Component Models", 0-8186-4350-1/93 1993 IEEE, pp. 466-471). However, this tool cannot meet a particular requirement
10 to, e.g., combine designated clusters and is not necessarily satisfactory.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a preprocessor which processes
15 a first circuit description file containing a first hardware description language and a second hardware description language on the basis of a preprocessor control file, and converts at least a portion described by the first hardware description language in the first
20 circuit description file into the second hardware description language to create and output a second circuit description file.

 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an integrated circuit
25 design system comprising a preprocessor which processes a first circuit description file containing a description of a flip-flop described by a first hardware

description language on the basis of a preprocessor
control file, creates a second circuit description file
by converting at least the description of the flip-flop
into a second hardware description language, and
5 creates a logic synthesis control script file for a
gated clock circuit, and a logic synthesis tool which
subjects the second circuit description file logical
synthesizes using logic synthesis control script file
created by the preprocessor and converts the files into
10 a circuit description file using a cell as a basic unit
of a circuit to create a netlist and determines a
layout of cells and wirings in an integrated circuit on
the basis of the netlist.

According to still another aspect of the present
15 invention, there is provided an integrated circuit
design method, comprising steps of inputting, to
a preprocessor, a circuit description file containing
a first hardware description language and a second
hardware description language and a preprocessor
20 control file which controls operation of the
preprocessor and converting at least a portion
described by the first hardware description language in
the circuit description file into the second hardware
description language, logically synthesizing a circuit
25 description file output from the preprocessor using
a logic synthesis control script file for a gated clock
circuit and a logic synthesis control script file for

circuits other than the gated clock circuit by a logic
synthesis tool to convert the files into a circuit
description file using a cell as a basic unit of
a circuit and create a netlist, and determining the
5 layout of the cells and wirings on the basis of the
netlist to design a circuit of a chip.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a functional block diagram for
explaining a conventional integrated circuit design
10 system and integrated circuit design method;

FIG. 2 is a functional block diagram for
explaining a preprocessor and integrated circuit design
system according to the embodiment of the present
invention, which shows the schematic arrangement of the
15 entire system;

FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing the schematic
operation of the preprocessor in the system shown in
FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing the operation of
20 the preprocessor in the system shown in FIG. 2 and,
more particularly, the process subroutine of the first
stage in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing the operation of
the preprocessor in the system shown in FIG. 2 and,
25 more particularly, the extended description analysis
subroutine in FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing the operation of

the preprocessor in the system shown in FIG. 2 and, more particularly, the process subroutine of the second stage in FIG. 3;

FIG. 7 is a flow chart showing the operation of the preprocessor in the system shown in FIG. 2 and, more particularly, the process subroutine of a tag B in FIG. 3;

FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing the operation of the preprocessor in the system shown in FIG. 2 and, more particularly, the cluster combination subroutine in FIG. 3;

FIG. 9 is a diagram for explaining the relationship between an input and an output when synchronous/asynchronous reset of a flip-flop is changed by the preprocessor shown in FIGS. 3 to 8;

FIG. 10 is a diagram for explaining the relationship between an input file and an output file when the cluster combination function by the preprocessor shown in FIGS. 3 to 8 is not used;

FIG. 11 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a circuit formed using the integrated circuit design system shown in FIG. 2 and without using the cluster combination function by the preprocessor shown in FIGS. 3 to 8;

FIG. 12 is a diagram for explaining the relationship between an input file and an output file when the cluster combination function by the

preprocessor shown in FIGS. 3 to 8 is used; and

FIG. 13 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a circuit formed using the circuit system shown in FIG. 2 and the cluster combination function by the preprocessor shown in FIGS. 3 to 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 2 is a functional block diagram for explaining a preprocessor and integrated circuit design system according to the embodiment of the present invention, which shows the schematic arrangement of the entire system. A circuit description file 21 described by a user and a preprocessor control file 22 (a description file which controls the operation of the preprocessor) that is also described by the user are input to a preprocessor 23. Processing for the circuit description file 21 is executed on the basis of the control data of the preprocessor control file 22. The circuit description file 21 contains different hardware description languages (to be referred to as a description language A and description language B herein). The circuit description file 21 also has pieces of information (a) to (f) described.

(a) The name of a reset signal

(b) The name of a clock signal

(c) The flip-flop reset scheme

[synchronous/asynchronous]

(d) Whether a gated clock is to be formed [YES/NO]

(e) If a gated clock is to be formed, whether the description of the clock gating is to be created by the preprocessor

Whether the description is to be output in a
5 description format that can be automatically recognized by the automatic gated clock formation function of a logic synthesis program [automatic/created by the preprocessor]

(f) Information (a plurality of pieces of
10 information can be described) about clusters to be regarded as one (combination)

The description language A in the circuit
description file 21 is converted into the existing
description language B (Verilog-HDL or VHDL) by the
15 preprocessor 23 to generate a circuit description file 24. In addition, a logic synthesis program 25 generates a logic synthesis control script file (for gated clock circuit) 26 to be used for gated clock formation.

20 In addition to the circuit description file 24 and logic synthesis control script file 26, a logic synthesis script file 28 which is prepared in advance for control of circuits other than gated clocks is input to a logic synthesis tool (computer) 27. In the
25 logic synthesis program 25, processing for converting the circuit description file 24 into a circuit description file using a cell as a basic unit of a

circuit is executed. At this time, how to lay out cells and wirings is not determined yet. A netlist (a circuit description using cells output from the logic synthesis program) 29 is created by the logic synthesis program 25.

The netlist 29 is processed by a layout wiring program (a program which lays out cells and wirings) 30 so the layout of cells and wirings is determined. On the basis of the processing result of the layout wiring program 30, the circuit of a chip (semiconductor integrated circuit) 31 is designed.

FIGS. 3 to 8 are flow charts showing the operation of the preprocessor 23 in the integrated circuit design system shown in FIG. 2. FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing the schematic operation of the preprocessor in the system shown in FIG. 2. FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing the process subroutine. FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing the extended description analysis subroutine. FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing the process subroutine of the second stage. FIG. 7 is a flow chart showing the process subroutine of a tag B. FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing the cluster combination subroutine.

As shown in FIG. 3, when the operation of the program main body of the preprocessor 23 starts, the preprocessor control file is loaded and interpreted, and the information is stored in an array CTRL (STEP1).

The flow advances to the process subroutine of the

first stage shown in FIG. 4 (STEP2). In the processing of the first stage, the circuit description file 21 by the user is opened (STEP3), and it is determined whether the file is ended (STEP4). If NO in STEP4, it is determined whether the file has a description about an extended description (STEP5). If YES in STEP5, the flow jumps to the extended description analysis subroutine (STEP6). If NO in STEP5, a tag "A" is added and stored in a temporary buffer tmp without any conversion (STEP7). Then, the flow returns to the determination operation in STEP4. The operation in STEP4 to STEP7 is repeated until it is determined that the file is ended. If YES in STEP4, the flow returns to the subroutine invocation source (STEP2).

In the extended description subroutine, it is determined whether it is an extended description about a flip-flop (STEP8), as shown in FIG. 5. If YES in STEP8, pieces of information are stored in the variables of a structure FF by syntax analysis of the extended circuit description (STEP9). If NO in STEP8, error processing is executed, and the program is ended (STEP10). In storing the information in the variables of the structure FF, the name of the flip-flop is stored in Name. The number of bits of the flip-flop is stored in BitNum. The cluster number is stored in ClusterNo. The pointer to the name of control signal group of the flip-flop is stored in CtrlNamePtr*.

A value which should be substituted when the number of control signals of the flip-flop becomes 1 or information of the pointer to the signal group is stored in ValPtr*.

5 The tag "B" is added to the pointer of the entity of the structure FF and stored in the temporary buffer tmp (STEP11).

 Then, the flow returns to the subroutine invocation source (STEP5).

10 When the above-described process subroutine of the first stage is ended, the flow jumps to the process subroutine of the second stage (STEP12). In the process subroutine of the second stage, it is determined first whether the temporary buffer tmp is ended (STEP13), as shown in FIG. 6. If NO in STEP13, the tag and stored information are acquired from the temporary buffer tmp (STEP14). It is determined whether the tag is the tag "B" (STEP15). If NO in STEP15, the stored information is directly output to an output file OUT (STEP16). The flow returns to STEP13 to repeat the same processing as described above. If YES in STEP13, the flow returns to the subroutine invocation source (STEP12). On the other hand, if YES in STEP15, the flow jumps to the process subroutine of the tag "B" (STEP17).

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 In the process subroutine of the tag "B", as shown in FIG. 7, it is determined whether a designation that

validates the gated clock function is present in the
array CTRL and whether a designation to cluster-combine
the variable ClusterNo (= CurrentNo) in the data of
the structure FF stored together with the tag "B" and
5 another ClusterNo (= AppendNo) is present (STEP18). If
a cluster combination designation is present, the flow
jumps to the cluster combination subroutine (STEP19).
If no cluster combination designation is present, it is
determined whether a designation to directly lay out a
10 gated clock cell is present in the array CTRL (STEP20).
If YES in STEP20, the clock signal stored in the array
CTRL is changed such that a signal name after passing
through a gated clock control circuit is used as a
clock signal for a flip-flop. In addition, a Verilog
15 description for the control circuit is output to the
output file OUT (STEP21). If NO in STEP20, the clock
signal stored in the array CTRL is used as a clock
signal for a flip-flop (STEP22).

It is determined for the processing result in
20 STEP21 and STEP22 whether an item to set the flip-flop
to asynchronous reset is present in the array CTRL
(STEP23). If YES in STEP23, and a signal that is
the same as the "reset signal" stored in the array
CTRL is present in an array indicated by the variable
25 CtrlNamePtr of the structure FF, the signal is regarded
as an asynchronous reset signal. A Verilog description
which sets a flip-flop having asynchronous reset is

created for the contents of the structure FF and output
to the output file OUT (STEP24). If NO in STEP23, and
a signal that is the same as the "reset signal" stored
in the array CTRL is present in an array indicated by
5 the variable CtrlNamePtr of the structure FF, the
signal is regarded as a synchronous reset signal.
A Verilog description which sets a flip-flop having
synchronous reset is created for the contents of
the structure FF and output to the output file OUT
10 (STEP25). Then, the flow returns to the subroutine
invocation source (STEP15).

When the flow jumps to the cluster combination
subroutine in STEP19, it is determined whether AppendNo
to be combined is present (STEP26), as shown in FIG. 8.
15 If YES in STEP26, the structure FF of the CurrentNo and
the structure of AppendNo are combined to change the
structure FF of CurrentNo such that one gated clock is
formed (STEP27). Next, of circuits necessary for
combination, a description about a Verilog description
20 that cannot be expressed only by the structure FF is
created and output to the output file OUT (STEP28).
After that, information about the Verilog description
is deleted from the temporary buffer tmp (STEP29).
The flow returns to STEP26. The processing in STEP27
25 to STEP29 is repeated until the number of AppendNo to
be combined becomes 0. When no AppendNo to be combined
remains, information such as the register name of the

flip-flop that has undergone gated clock formation is output in a format of a logic synthesis control file (STEP30). Next, the flow returns to the subroutine invocation source (STEP18).

5 FIG. 9 shows an input file and output file when the synchronous/asynchronous reset designation of a flip-flop is changed by the preprocessor shown in FIGS. 3 to 8. FIG. 9 shows output results of a conversion program A (Program A) when synchronous
10 reset/asynchronous reset is set as the reset scheme of the flip-flop.

Referring to FIG. 9, "</" and ">" are markers. The description of a portion sandwiched between "</" and ">" is a conversion object. Here, clk clock
15 designates the name (clock in this example) of a clock signal in the hardware description after conversion, and delay designates the delay value (2 in this example) of simulation in the hardware description after conversion.

20 In addition, program A means the conversion program A of the preprocessor 23, option-SYNC designates to output, to program A, a hardware description which initializes the flip-flop by a synchronous reset scheme, and option-ASYNC designates
25 to output, to program A, a hardware description which initializes the flip-flop by an asynchronous reset scheme.

In correspondence with the above input file to the preprocessor, a processing result by the conversion program A is output in accordance with the synchronous/asynchronous reset designation of the flip-flop.

5 In this way, a circuit description file which can freely change the synchronous/asynchronous designation of a flip-flop can be created by the preprocessor 23. In addition, two descriptions about reset of the flip-flop, i.e., a description with "synchronous reset" and a description with "asynchronous reset" can be
10 obtained by executing the conversion program A twice. The description with "synchronous reset" and description with "asynchronous reset" can be obtained in a shorter time as compared to the case wherein the
15 two descriptions are manually generated.

 FIG. 10 shows an example of an input file and output file of the preprocessor (conversion program A) 23 when the gated clock function is used without any grouping designation (when the cluster combination function is not used). FIG. 11 shows an example of
20 a circuit formed from the output file shown in FIG. 10. Referring to FIG. 11, a00 and a01 represent circuits which stop (gating) a clock signal, b00 and b02 represent latches, b01 and b03 represent AND circuits,
25 c00, c01, and c02 represent flip-flops, and d00 and d01 represent clusters.

 When a signal enable gate-clock which instructs

the gated clock function is input to the preprocessor 23, the input file is processed by the conversion program A, and an output file is created.

FIG. 12 shows an example of an input file and
5 output file of the preprocessor (conversion program A) when the gated clock function is used with a grouping designation (when the cluster combination function is used). FIG. 13 shows an example of a circuit formed from the output file shown in FIG. 12. The signal
10 enable gate-clock which instructs the gated clock function and a signal grouping {FF00, FF01} which instructs the cluster combination function are input to the preprocessor 23. Referring to FIG. 13, a00 represents a circuit which stops (gating) a clock
15 signal, b00 represents a latch, b01 represents an AND circuit, c00, c01, and c02 represent flip-flops, and d00 represents a cluster.

As described above, a circuit description file which can change not only the synchronous/asynchronous
20 designation of a flip-flop but also cluster combination of gated clock can be created. In addition, since a larger cluster can easily be implemented by the cluster combination function in gated clock formation for reduction of power consumption, the time required for
25 operation of obtaining the optimum value of cluster size can greatly be shortened.

As described above, in the preprocessor,

integrated circuit design system, and integrated
circuit design method according to the embodiment of
the present invention, the hardware description of
a flip-flop is made in a format that does not specify
5 whether the flip-flop is with synchronous reset or a
flip-flop with an asynchronous reset. The description
about the flip-flop is made using the first hardware
description language in a file (first circuit
description file) described using an existing hardware
10 description language (second hardware description
language). When the circuit description file having
the description about the flip-flop embedded is
processed by the conversion program A, the description
part about the flip-flop is converted into the existing
15 hardware description language and output. At this
time, a flip-flop description of synchronous reset
scheme can be output in accordance with an argument
supplied to the conversion program A. In a similar
manner, a flip-flop description of asynchronous reset
20 scheme can also be output.

In this way, when hardware description language
conversion is automated using the conversion program A,
hardware descriptions described for both the
"synchronous reset" scheme and the "asynchronous reset"
25 scheme can easily be obtained. In addition, when the
description side of, e.g., "synchronous reset" scheme
is verified, the description of "asynchronous reset"

scheme is also verified. Hence, the time required for verification of two hardware descriptions can be halved. Accordingly, the development period of LSIs and the like can also be shortened.

5 Furthermore, a designation to use a gated clock as the clock of the flip-flop can be designated for the conversion program A. In this case, a description with clock gating of the flip-flop is created. Moreover, when a description X and a description Y are present
10 for the flip-flop, a clock can be shared by the descriptions X and Y, and gated clock formation can be executed for the shared clock (cluster combination).

As described above, RTL descriptions corresponding to various configurations can easily be obtained.

15 Hence, according to the above-described arrangement and design method, a circuit description file which can change the synchronous/asynchronous designation of a flip-flop and the cluster combination of a gated clock can be created by the preprocessor 23.
20 For this reason, the development period can be shortened, and the cost can be reduced. In manual operation, correction must be performed because of bugs, and function verification operation must be executed every time a circuit is corrected. With the
25 automation, the verification operation is unnecessary. The development period can be shortened, and the cost can be reduced even from this viewpoint.

In the above embodiment, the circuit description file 21 and preprocessor control file 22 have been described as separate files for the descriptive convenience. However, the files may be integrated into one file, as a matter of course.

As described above, according to one aspect of this invention, a preprocessor which can create a circuit description file capable of changing the synchronous/asynchronous designation of a flip-flop and the cluster combination of gated clock can be obtained.

In addition, an integrated circuit design system which can shorten the development period and reduce the cost and an integrated circuit design method by this system can be obtained.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.